annual report for the year ending December 31, 1972

University Grants Committee

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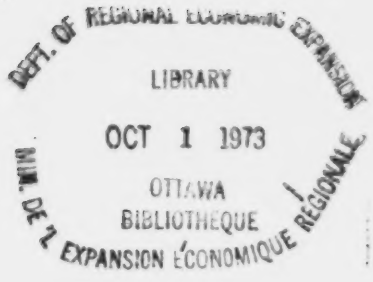

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THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE:

Arthur L. Murphy, Chairman
Norman A.M. MacKenzie
H.J. Somers

SECRETARIAT:

David M. Howitt, Executive Secretary
Deric F.C. Burton, Financial Analyst

To the Governor in Council

Sir:

We have the honour to submit herewith the report of The University Grants Committee for the year 1972. This report is based on our enquiries, conferences and studies since the Committee was formed in 1963. We believe it to be an adequate picture of the present extent, quality and financial needs of College and University education.

We have the honour to be

Your obedient servants,
Arthur L. Murphy, Chairman
Norman A. M. MacKenzie
H. J. Somers

Halifax, Nova Scotia
January, 1973

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

The year 1972 saw the fruition of some past labors of the University Grants Committee, and the beginning of a very few more.

Financial Matters

After discussions with the Treasury Board, government approved of a gross budget for the universities of $42,605,000 of which $6,228,000 was for carrying charges on loans for capital construction, and $36,337,000 was for operating grants. While this sum was less than the committee felt was needed by the universities it was, in view of the restricted government finances at that time, a generous one.

Government's announcement of the monies available was made on February 18th. This was earlier than in previous years, but it was still not early enough for the universities which are obliged to engage faculty for the ensuing year before that date.

It is understandably difficult for the universities to avoid deficit financing, which committee and government frown on, unless they know well enough in advance the monies they are to receive.

With the moratorium on capital construction still in effect through the year, the only money spent on capital was that already committed from earlier years. As a stop-gap and hopefully, to lessen the need for new construction, the committee, in August, asked the universities to submit any wants they might have for renovations, to help restore old buildings, and, when necessary, adapt them for new uses. The universities were prompt in responding to this request, and a total of $2,500,000 in renovations was received and recommended to government. The monies for these have not been released yet, but it is hoped they will be available with the beginning of the next fiscal year on April 1, 1973.

The university business officers of the four Atlantic provinces continued their close collaboration. It will be recalled that late in 1970, the business officers, through the Association of Atlantic Universities, met with representatives of Statistics Canada and the provincial granting bodies. This preliminary meeting, under the chairmanship of Dr. M. Wisenthal, director of the education division of Statistics Canada, was the first of many working meetings. The aim of the group was to establish a uniform accounting and financial reporting system for all universities in the region.

For the past two years, the business officers have worked on this difficult and time-consuming task as an additional burden to their already heavy work-load. It now seems that 1972 can be regarded as a transitional year, and that the new system will become operative in 1973. With the universities' growing dependence upon public funds, it is important to the committee that comprehensive and comparable financial data be made available on a regular basis from all Nova Scotia universities at an earlier date than in the past. Moreover, as soon as the basic system is operating, further refinements will be necessary so that more detailed financial and cost data can be provided.

In a similar fashion statistical information on university enrolment will be obtained directly from Statistics Canada in the 1973-74 session.

Cooperation

Relations between Dalhousie University and Mount St. Vincent University grew even closer than in the previous year, to the satisfaction and benefit of both institutions.

Relations of Dalhousie's Killam Library with all the universities and colleges of the province developed to the point where it can now be called a truly regional library, offering special services to all.

With its new CDC 6400 computer Dalhousie has set up a central computer service, serving St. F.X. and Acadia by terminals, and St. Mary's, Mount St. Vincent and the Nova Scotia Technical College directly.

Negotiations between the Nova Scotia Technical College and Dalhousie are current and are discussed in another part of this report.

In Cape Breton efforts in cooperation among the Eastern Institute of Technology, the Coast Guard College and the Sydney campus of St. Francis Xavier University, for some years stimulated and abetted by the grants committee, received new impetus by the appointment by the Premier of an ad hoc committee under the chairman of the University Grants Committee. This committee, widely representative of the interested parties, met twice during the year, and is currently gathering in the reports of its sub committees and study groups. It is expected that it will report to the Premier early in 1973.

At the inter-provincial level, the Deans of Graduate Studies at Dalhousie and the University of New Brunswick have met in an effort to reduce unnecessary duplication of courses, particularly at the doctorate level.

The committee met with the Commission on Post-Secondary Education of New Brunswick and its Prince Edward Island counterpart twice during the year to discuss matters of common interest and promote cooperative efforts.

The committee welcomed the appointment of

Dr. William Jenkins as chairman of the proposed new Maritime Commission on Higher Education. Two members of the University Grants Committee served on the four man study group of Higher Education in the Maritimes which was promoted by the three provinces, and, at this time, considered the creation of such a commission, and requested the A.A.U. to study the matter which it did, reporting under the title, Higher Education in the Atlantic Provinces for the 1970's.*

The University Grants Committee has met on several occasions with Dr. Jenkins, alone and also in conjunction with its Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick counterparts.

As the complexity, size and personality of each province's education system is explored, the operation of a single commission for all three provinces appears to be more and more difficult. However, in Nova Scotia the committee is confident that the melding of its work with that of the new commission will take place smoothly and efficiently.

*In its report the study group wrote:

"Our own group has discussed the AAU's recommendation at some length. Clearly, if the Maritime Provinces proceed to full political union, a single grants committee would follow automatically. We perceive no particular technical difficulty in such a development; no difficulty, that is, beyond those which are normally encountered in university-government relations.

"However, we ourselves have been unable to agree that the establishment of single grants committee for the region would be feasible in the absence of political union or without devising some new techniques for cooperation between the region's governments which would take us far beyond our own terms of reference. Grants committees are essentially public agencies with duties to advise those particular governments which established them, and which are responsible for providing the funds required to put their proposals into effect. Although a single committee may represent the ultimate ideal, we feel that in the present circumstances, it would be a more fruitful and practical approach to try to build up more systematic and regular forms of consultation and cooperation among the various provincial grants committees which already exist. Whether some formal structural integration could or should evolve at a later date remains to be seen."

ACTIVITIES (continued)

New Programs

A second request has been received from the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design for approval of a proposed Master's degree in fine arts. This proposal had been received in the previous year and rejected by the committee. The main desire of the college in proposing this program is to produce qualified teachers for art colleges.

The request for approval of a Master's degree in Divinity was made by the Atlantic Institute of Theology.

Both of these proposals were referred to the Committee of Academic Vice-Presidents of the Association of Atlantic Universities for their recommendations. This newly formed committee is well qualified, by virtue of its personnel, to give knowledgeable advice on such problems. It has not yet reported on either, but its advice will be of value to the committee.

The matter of a joint Master of Business Education program to be shared by St. Mary's and Dalhousie is still unsettled. The report of the committee of two years ago said, "At the time of writing this report, Dalhousie and St. Mary's have been unable to reach agreement on certain technicalities which appear to the committee to be of minor consequence."

The same situation prevails.

A New Study

The Association of University Engineers is conducting an appraisal of university buildings for the committee. This appraisal will permit a study of the total physical assets of each university and will assist the committee and the universities themselves in assessing their needs.

A New Title

Xavier College has become the Sydney Campus of St. Francis Xavier University. This does not signify any change in the work of the college, but gives it a higher status in its relationship with the parent institution.

Academic Matters

Acknowledgement of the existence of the part time student, by the payment to the universities of a grant for each enrolled, was the realization of a long time desire of the committee. Although the grant, one-fifth of that for a full time student, was looked on as inadequate by some of the universities, it was at least a big move in the recognition of this member of the student body who is growing in numbers with the development of adult education.

Through the year Nova Scotia showed a smaller fall-off in university registration than other parts of Canada, but the reduction was substantial enough to make financial problems more acute for the universities. It is our hope that as the province grows more prosperous more monies will be available to improve and maintain good standards in higher education.

THE FUTURE OF THE NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE

At the close of 1972 a final report of the Faculty Council of the Technical College had been approved by its Senate, and had been presented to all parties concerned. This led to the setting up of a steering committee formed of representatives of the college and of Dalhousie University. At its own request, a member of the University Grants Committee was invited to attend the steering committee meetings.

The status and problems of the Nova Scotia Technical College have been concerns of the University Grants Committee since its inception. The committee's thinking can best be shown by a brief prepared for the office of the Premier by the chairman of the grants committee in consultation with the committee.

It is dated April 10, 1972 and is reproduced here.

NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Proposals and Recommendations Regarding its Future

After nine years of observing engineering education in Nova Scotia with concern, after several recommendations regarding its development and modification, after thorough perusal of "A Study of Engineering in Nova Scotia (interim report)" prepared by the Faculty Council of the Nova Scotia Technical College, and after consultation with its confrere committees in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, the University Grants Committee believes that, based on a sound study of the problems involved, it is in a position to make proposals and some firm recommendations regarding the future of the College.

In considering the problem the three university grants committees of the Maritimes agree that basic, in the background, is the fact that instead of the four engineering schools now in the Atlantic area, from the economic and academic point of view only one is necessary.

There are five possible, future courses for the Nova Scotia Technical College at this time:

1. To continue as it is.
2. To close its doors.
3. To extend its course from two to five years as recommended by its Faculty Council.
4. To extend its course from two to three years.
5. To follow either 1, 3 or 4 as a college or faculty of Dalhousie University.

1. It has long been the opinion of our committee that the present anacronistic system, whereby three years of engineering teaching are given at the outlying universities and only the final two years at the professional engineering school, should be discontinued. The system grew out of an appeal, many years ago, from the universities to the provincial government to relieve them of the costly burden imposed by the last two years of the engineering course they were all giving. The government responded by creating the Nova Scotia Technical College, and the three-year-two-year system has persevered. It is not good for the Technical College, and it does not give the best education opportunities to the student.

2. Closure of the Technical College would remove one substantial demand of higher education from the heavily burdened province. In 1972-73 the government grant for an undergraduate (in architecture as well as engineering) exceeds by more than three times the grants provided for undergraduate arts and science (and engineering) students at the associated universities - about $4500 compared with $1360. Gradually increasing enrolment can be expected during the 1970's, and, with the lower costs of the earlier years, (if introduced at the College) this discrepancy should be reduced to some extent. It will still be substantial.

By directing Nova Scotia students to the engineering school at the University of New Brunswick this institution, now suffering through lack of students as does the Nova Scotia college, would be greatly strengthened, and might obtain proper viability status. Such a move would tend to offset the New Brunswick students who come to the Dalhousie Medical and Dental schools, and would help promote good relations in higher education between the two provinces. On the other hand, continuing the Technical College may be important to the economic and industrial growth of the province, and to maintaining the support of prominent alumni. Other social and economic factors, beyond the ken of the University Grants Committee, would have to be weighed before the final decision on closure were made.

3. The recommendation of the Technical College faculty that the college give the full five year engineering course from grade 12 has merit. It could add approximately 600 students to the current

enrolment of 335, if all the engineering students of the province attended, and bring the college a long way toward economic viability. However it is likely that many students would prefer to take their first two or three years at the universities and seek the later years at other engineering schools.

A second argument in its favour is based on the changing, broader nature of engineering education. The present tendency is to give more room for social and cultural education in the engineering course, and the faculty recommendation is that this be spread over the whole five years with engineering also being spread over the entire period.

The rationale behind this is sound. It has been shown that a majority of engineers go on from the strict practice of their professions to administrative positions where cultural and social training serves them well. Such a scheme requires close association with an arts college or with, preferably, a multi-faculty university.

However, our committee finds the scheme undesirable because it denies the student the opportunity to devote his full time, at any time, to the pursuit of liberal arts and science. Moreover, it denies him the privilege of living and working in a liberal arts college, and demands that he spend the full five years of his course in Halifax.

4. The plan which the University Grants Committee has recommended in the past, and which it believes with increasing firmness is best (provided a decision is not made to close the Technical College) is that two years of pre-engineering be given in the science departments of outside universities, preparatory to three years of engineering at Technical College or any other approved engineering school. Such a plan would give the same opportunities for cultural education as recommended in section 3.

The college already has a five year working agreement with Dalhousie of which this is the second year. This provides for exchange and intermingling of faculty and students and facilities for the advantage of both the college and university. There would be no problem in arranging for Technical College students to take such cultural electives as were suitable for them on the Dalhousie campus. Adoption of this plan should add some 200 students to the college campus. Having lost approximately 100 of its students to the new engineering school at Memorial in Newfoundland, this would make it approximately 100 stronger than before.

5. The committee recommends that the college come more intimately into the Dalhousie orbit; that it become either a faculty of Dalhousie, or a college dependent on Dalhousie for its administration and maintenance. It may or may not continue to have its board of governors. With the administrative duties of its president reduced, he would be in the position to devote the great part of his time to teaching.

If the Technical College is to continue, either within or without the Dalhousie orbit, the committee believes there should be some curtailment of the courses it offers. For example, chemical engineering, which has a very small enrolment, should probably be phased out. Co-operative arrangements with the U.N.B. school could result in less duplication of courses, and in savings for both institutions. The whole question of graduate education at the Technical College needs study. While admittedly graduate education is important, especially in connection with research, its cost can be prohibitive in a small school. Expert consultants should be called upon to study these problems.

If the college is to be integrated more closely with Dalhousie, the first informal approach might be to representatives of boards of both institutions. The second step, subject to the concurrence of the boards, would be a recommendation to the Minister of Education that the proposed union of the two institutions take place. Consultation at this time would be carried out with either the Attorney General's department or with the legal advisor to the Department of Finance.

The fourth step would be a firm instruction from government to the University Grants Committee that it proceed with the necessary negotiations with the two institutions. The final, preliminary step would be for the grants committee to ask the college and the university to appoint a joint committee to bring about implementation of the plan.

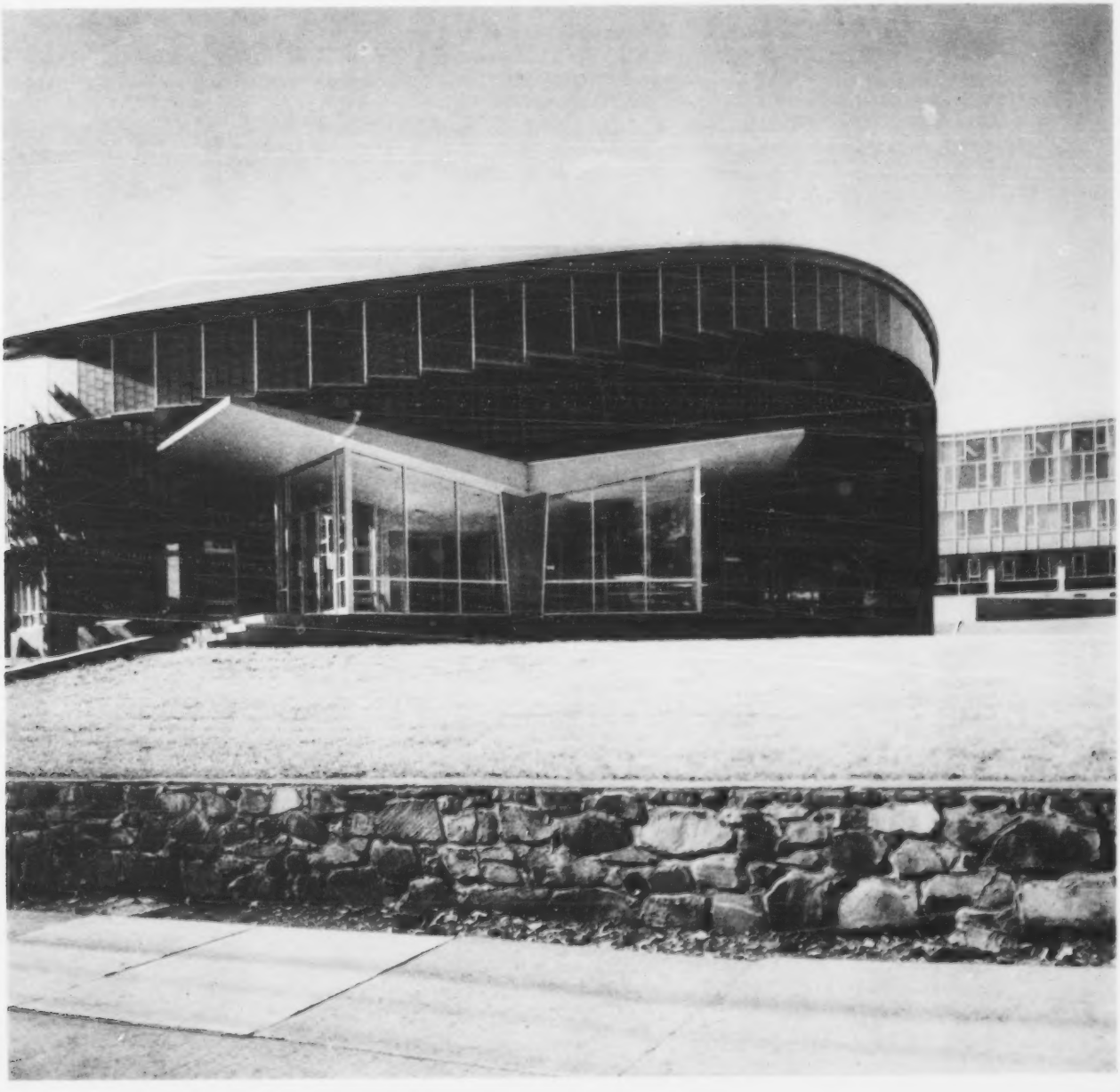
The School of Architecture

The School of Architecture depends for some of its teaching on the school of engineering at the Technical College. But, like engineering, the study of architecture is broadening, and the need for cultural and sociological teaching is growing. The faculty of the school believe that their future lies in closer association with a liberal arts university than with an engineering college. If the Technical College were to go into the Dalhousie orbit, the school of architecture should become a department or a faculty of the university. Before such a move is made, however, a study should be carried out to determine whether or not government support of a school of architecture in Nova Scotia is warranted.

Since the events of 1970, which culminated in the resignation of Dr. Holbrook as president, many questions have arisen as to the future of the college. It is important that these be answered, and its future be as clearly delineated as possible before a new president is appointed. If there are changes to be made in the role of responsibilities of the college, now is the time to make them.

The Technical College Faculty Council brief, as in the interim report, recommends the giving of the full engineering course from grade XII at the college. Otherwise, its recommendations are broadly in accord with those of the grants committee.

It is the committee's firm belief, and it has so advised the Dalhousie-Technical College steering committee, that before the final plan becomes operational it should receive the approval in principle, and, in so far as is possible, in detail, of the presidents of the universities throughout the province, and including Mount Allison, which have long been interested in engineering education.



An Order of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia in Council made the 15th day of February, A.D., 1972

The Governor in Council on the report and recommendation of the Minister of Education dated the 24th day of January, A.D., 1972, pursuant to the provisions of the Universities Assistance Act, is pleased to make regulations pursuant to Section 5 of the said Act, in the form attached to the report and recommendation, marked Schedule "A" and described as "Universities Assistance Order".

(signed) H.F.G. Stevens

ACTING CLERK OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

UNIVERSITIES ASSISTANCE ORDER

1. *In this Order:*

   (a) "Act" means the Universities Assistance Act, Chapter 320 of the Revised Statutes, 1967, and amendments thereto.

   (b) "Committee" means the University Grants Committee appointed under the Act.

   (c) "Minister" means the Minister of Education.

   (d) "Universities" means those institutions designated herein as universities for the purposes of the Act, and includes any institutions designated subsequent hereto by the Governor in Council in accordance with the Act.

2. *The powers and duties of the Committee shall be:*

   (a) To assist and advise the Minister in the administration of the Act.

   (b) To examine and investigate the necessity and advisability of grants and loans under the Act and to make recommendations to the Minister respecting them.

   (c) To inquire into existing or possible sources of financial support,

      (i) of universities and colleges in the Province of Nova Scotia; and,

      (ii) of any university or college outside the Province of Nova Scotia that provides university or college facilities for a substantial number of students from the Province of Nova Scotia;

   and to advise the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia as to the financial support it should afford to said universities and colleges.

   (d) To inquire into and advise the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia as to the financial requirements of any other institution in the Province of Nova Scotia providing higher educational facilities to students beyond the high school level.

(e) To advise the Minister with respect to the needs and appropriate pattern of future development of all forms of post-secondary education in Nova Scotia, including, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, universities, colleges, teachers' colleges and technical schools.

(f) To plan in consultation with the institutions concerned, the future organization and co-ordinated development of the various forms of post-secondary education in Nova Scotia in order to meet the expanding needs of the population of the Province.

(g) To study and advise the Minister with respect to the types and amounts of financial assistance required for the proper development of post-secondary education with due regard for the Province's resources and their most efficient use.

(h) To make such studies and publish such reports of studies as it sees fit pertaining to matters set forth herein.

(i) To perform such duties as are required, permitted, or indicated to be performed by the purposes of the Act and this Order.

(j) To study and review the requirements of post-secondary training and education in Nova Scotia and recommend a master plan for the long-term development of post-secondary education to the Minister and supervise the implementation of any such plan after it has been approved by the Governor in Council.

(k) To study and review with the appropriate bodies of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island the requirements of post-secondary training and education in the three provinces and recommend to the Minister the type and extent of co-operation in the post-secondary training and educational field that could be effected among the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and the method and amount of financing such co-operation.

(l) To perform such other duties as the Governor in Council or the Minister might direct.

3. (a) For the purpose of loans under the Act, the following institutions are designated as universities:

Acadia University;

Dalhousie College and University;

University of King's College;

Mount Saint Vincent University;

Saint Anne's College Church Point;

Saint Mary's University;

Saint Francis Xavier University;

Mount Allison University;

Nova Scotia College of Art;

Nova Scotia Technical College;

Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

(b) For the purpose of grants under the Act, those institutions listed in Regulation 3 (a) hereof and such post-secondary education institutions as are designated from time to time by the Governor in Council are designated as universities.

4. Each university wishing to receive a loan under the Act for capital purposes shall provide the information and follow the procedure set forth here below:

(a) Submit to the Committee annually a summary of its long-range planning for construction.

(b) Before any preliminary design is done submit a clear definition of the requirements to be served by the project and the terms of reference for the design of the project.

(c) Submit to the Committee a preliminary design, preliminary cost estimates and construction standards before detailed design is commenced showing the purpose of the proposed construction, whether it is an addition, a replacement, or a release of existing structures for use as another facility, its justification by increases of enrollment, new programs planned and matters of a like nature, a list of the uses to which the proposed construction will be put, the number of classrooms, laboratories, etc., and the proposed use of each, and the number of usable square feet of space, and the estimated cost per square foot.

(d) The final plans and specifications, accompanied by a firm estimate of cost and the approximate dates for starting and completing construction.

(e) Provide a period of at least forty-five days between the closing of tenders on tender calls and the awarding of the construction contract. Before awarding the contract, the university shall in writing advise the Committee of the cost of the tender most acceptable to it.

5. The Committee, upon receipt of a request from a university for capital assistance under the Act, shall at the earliest possible appropriate moment consider the request made by the university, and after examining it, inform the university whether

(a) such a structure comes under the terms of the Act;

(b) such construction merits Government support in the form of a loan and the amount of the total cost in per centage for which the Government might assume responsibility;

(c) the costs appear reasonable;

(d) suggest modifications or changes to the request, design, plans or specifications submitted by the university.

6. If the information and data provided to the Committee by the university at the various stages of communication with the Committee differ from that previously supplied, the university shall provide the Committee with such

explanations as are deemed by the Committee to be necessary for it to deal with the request.

7. *If the Committee has concluded that the construction is one that falls within the terms of the Act and that it merits Government support and the costs are reasonable, it shall make a recommendation to the Minister by December 1st of the year preceding the year in which construction is to begin so that approval in principle can be given by the Government through the appropriations voted by the Legislature for each fiscal year.*

8. *If approval in principle is given by the Government through its appropriations, then the Committee, upon being satisfied that all requirements have been met by the university, shall make a recommendation to the Minister for consideration by the Governor in Council in accordance with the provisions of the Act.*

9. *Unless the Governor in Council approves a larger loan, a loan under the Act to a university shall not exceed 90% of the amount of the net capital expenditure with respect to which the loan is made.*

10. *Loans to universities shall be paid in four equal instalments, one-quarter when the project is 25% complete, one-quarter when the project is 50% complete, one-quarter when the project is 75% complete, and the final one-quarter within sixty days after completion of the project.*

11. *It is a term of every loan that*

    (a) *it shall bear interest from the date upon which the amount of the loan or part thereof is advanced to the university at a rate fixed by the Governor in Council not exceeding by more than one-quarter of one per cent the market rate on long-term loans to the Province, which long-term market rate shall be determined by the Deputy Minister of Finance as of the date the loan or part thereof is advanced to the university;*

    (b) *no loan or part thereof will be advanced to the university until the Minister is satisfied that the work in respect of which the loan or part thereof is made has been satisfactorily completed;*

    (c) *the university deliver to the Minister a Debenture for the amount of the loan or part thereof, and interest and security for repayment of the loan or part thereof, and interest in the form of a charge upon property of the university, both in a form satisfactory to the Minister;*

    (d) *the university establish a Sinking Fund for the retirement of the loan at maturity and annually pay into that Fund such amount as is determined on the 1st day of April in each year by the Deputy Minister of Finance as necessary to retire the loan, and appoint the Minister of Finance to act as agent of the university pursuant to Section 7 of the Act;*

    (e) *the university shall observe and comply with any other terms or conditions that the Governor in Council prescribes at the time of approving the loan.*

12. (1) *An application for a loan shall be accompanied by*

    (a) *a general description of the building with respect to which the loan is sought;*

    (b) *a statement of the reasons for constructing or acquiring the building and of the use to which it will be put;*

    (c) *a description of the type of construction of the building, its internal divisions and the numbers of students and staff to be accommodated in it;*

    (d) *a statement of the proportion of spectators and participants and of the academic space to be freed where the loan is for an athletic facility;*

    (e) *an architect's plot plan, floor plan and elevation;*

    (f) *a statement of the estimated date of competion;*

    (g) *evidence satisfactory to the Committee that the university has or is able to provide funds sufficient when added to the proceeds of the loan made by the Governor in Council to ensure the completion of the project and that the university has or is able to provide funds sufficient to acquire the necessary land, furnishings and equipment;*

    (h) *an estimate of the total cost of the building;*

    (i) *a copy of the university's most recent balance sheet and a statement of receipts and expenditures for the year immediately preceding the application, both certified by an accountant licensed to practice under the Public Accountants Act.*

    (2) *An applicant for a loan shall supply such other information as the Minister or the Committee requests.*

13. *Every university that has received a grant or loan in any year shall submit to the Minister in the following year and every year thereafter during which a loan or part thereof remains unpaid, not later than three months after the end of its financial year, a copy of the balance sheet of the university and of a financial statement*

showing its receipts and expenditures for that year, both certified by an accountant licensed to practice under the Public Accountants Act.

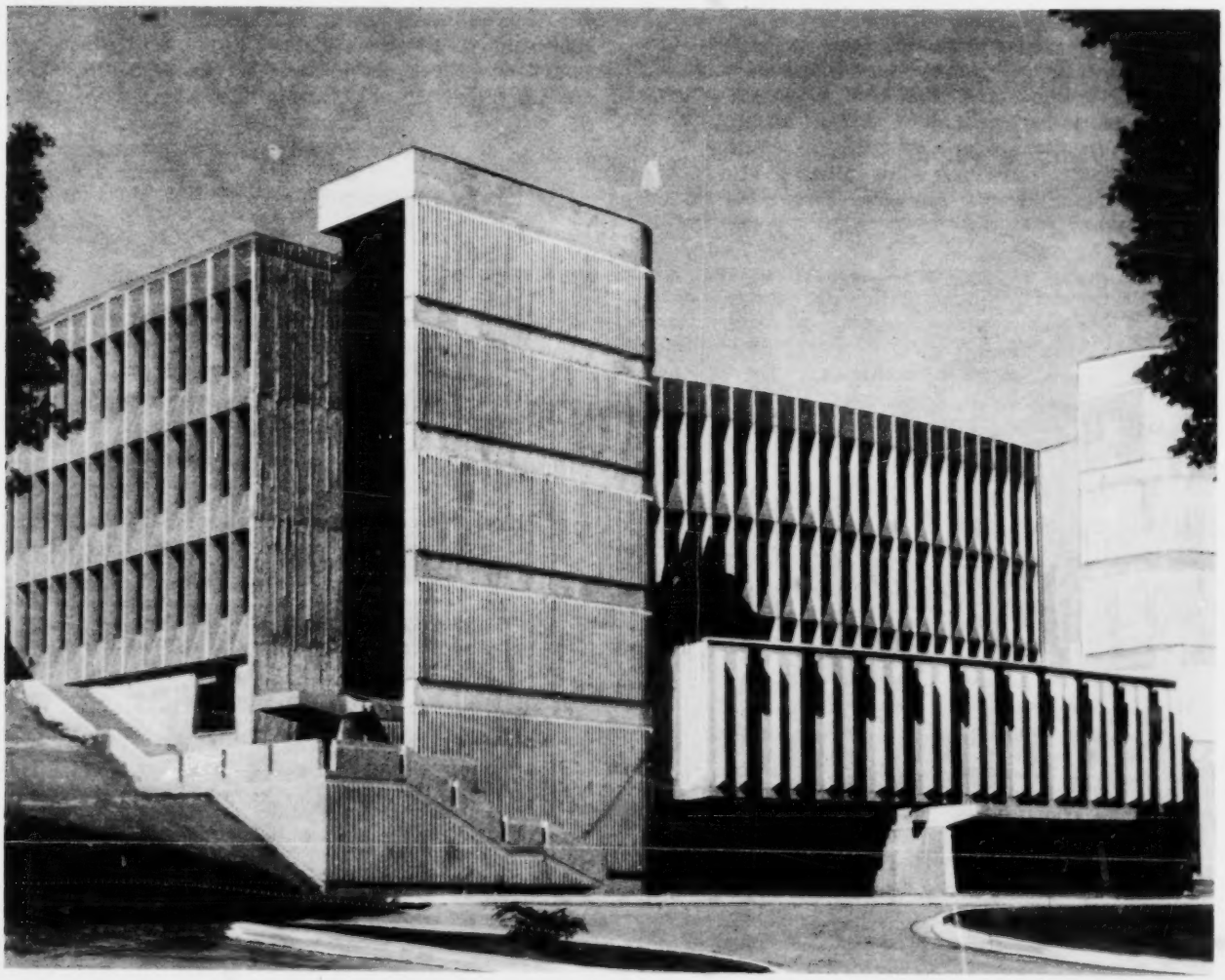
14. *The Minister of Finance is authorized to relieve those universities that have received assistance pursuant to the Universities Assistance Act prior to the twelfth day of February, 1970, from the obligation to make payment of the amount of not less than 3% of the principal amount of the loan (as was required when the loan was made) into the Sinking Fund established for the retirement of their loans and permit said universities to pay into the sinking fund such amount as is determined by the Deputy Minister of Finance annually on the 1st day of April in each year as necessary to retire the said loan.*

15. *Any member of the Committee or its representative shall be permitted to inspect any project towards which capital assistance has been given at all reasonable times for the purpose of verifying progress claims and obtaining any other informaiton concerning the project which may be required by the Committee or the Minister.*

16. *If at any stage of a project it appears that the cost thereof will exceed the estimated cost made by the university to the Committee, the university shall promptly so inform the Committee, and the Committee shall take such action as it deems fit and necessary including directing modifications or changes in the plans and specifications or making a recommendation to the Minister for further assistance.*

17. *During the course of construction of each project, the university will supply, erect and maintain and prominently display a project sign or signs specifying that it is financed by the Province of Nova Scotia through the University Grants Committee in co-operation with the university or such other wording to the like effect as any be determined by the Committee.*

18. *All previous Orders in Council issued under the authority of Section 5 of the Universities Assistance Act are rescinded.*



RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE

1. The University Grants Committee is composed of the Chairman and five members, all of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council.
2. The University Grants Committee is assisted in its operation by the Executive Secretary of the University Grants Committee and a Financial Analyst.
3. The functions of the Committee are set forth in the Universities Assistance Act, Chapter 320 of the Revised Statutes, 1967, and an Order made pursuant to that Act, which Order is dated July 20, 1965, and amended from time to time thereafter. Generally the functions of the Committee are to:
   (a) assist and advise the Minister in the administration of the Act;
   (b) examine and investigate the necessity and advisability of grants and loans under the Act and to make recommendations to the Minister respecting them; and,
   (c) perform such other duties as the Governor in Council or the Minister directs.
4. The terms and conditions upon which grants and loans are made to universities are set forth in the said Order of July 20, 1965, and amendments thereto. The authority to make grants and loans is, of course, subject to the necessary appropriation by the Legislature and Orders in Council in accordance with the Act.
5. There is an Executive Committee composed of the Chairman and two members of the Committee, which Executive Committee will meet monthly once a month to consider matters properly placed before it.
6. The University Grants Committee shall meet at least three times a year, preferably in October, January and April, to consider matters relating to its duties.
7. The Committee will meet at least once during the fiscal year with the officials of each university and receive presentations from the officials of the universities and generally discuss matters of mutual interest to the university and the Committee in furtherance of higher education.
8. The Committee, in its discretion, may meet with and receive presentations from the faculty and students of universities, however, in such case it shall first inform the President of the university that it is so doing.
9. Each meeting of the Committee shall be chaired by the Chairman of the Committee. In the absence of the Chairman, those members of the Committee present may elect their Chairman.
10. Decision of the Committee shall be made by simple majority vote of those present. In the case of a tie, the Chairman of the meeting may vote and break the tie. A decision arrived at in this manner shall be a decision of the full Committee.
11. The agenda for the meeting of the Committee shall be prepared by the Executive Secretary of the Committee. The Executive Secretary of the Committee shall bring to the attention of the Committee all matters that he feels should be brought to the attention of the Committee and all matters that are requested to be brought to the attention of the Committee by the officials of the universities and any other matters that are required to be dealt with by the Committee under the Act and the Order.
12. Decisions of the Committee shall be communicated to the appropriate parties in writing under the signature of either the Chairman or the Executive Secretary as is required under the circumstances. In this respect no communication should be made to a university that it has received a grant or loan until the necessary governmental executive decision has been made.
13. The full Committee shall meet with the Minister of Education at least once during the fiscal year at a time and place determined by the Minister.
14. The Executive Secretary shall keep a written record of all transactions of the Committee.
15. The Committee or those members thereof appointed by the Committee shall meet periodically with the equivalent body in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to inform itself of progress and activities of those bodies in those provinces and for the better understanding of the duties and functions of like committees in the Maritime Provinces.
16. The Executive Committee will assist the Committee by arranging for all studies, examining submissions and preparing material for consideration at meetings of the Committee and shall carry out such further duties and make such decisions as are delegated to it by the Committee. The results of all decisions made by the Executive Committee shall be conveyed to the Committee at the meeting next following their decisions. A decision of the Executive Committee on a delegated matter shall be a decision of the Committee.
17. A written record shall be kept of all meetings of the Executive Committee and decisions made by that Committee. This record shall be kept and maintained by the Executive Secretary of the

Committee. Under the direction of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Executive Secretary shall prepare an agenda and put thereon such matters as the Chairman shall direct.

18. These rules of procedure may be rescinded, revoked, varied or amended in the discretion of the Committee by motion at a regularly constituted meeting of the Committee. Notwithstanding this, however, the Committee or the Executive Committee may vary from the rules of procedure if the situation merits it.

TABLE I

FULL-TIME & PART TIME ENROLLMENT - DEC. 1, 1972

		Arts & Science	Engineer	Arch.	Grad.	Med. U.G.	Med. P.G.	Dent.	Dental Hygiene	Law	Health Profess.	Music	Totals
Acadia	F.T. P.T.	2,344 254			84							52	2,480 254
Dalhousie	F.T. P.T.	3,372 633			715 227	492	184	105	36	397 5	730 110	37 5	6,068 980
Mt. St. Vincent	F.T. P.T.	1,066 338											1,066 338
St. Mary's	F.T. P.T.	2,554 839			8 12								2,562 851
St. Francis Xavier	F.T. P.T.	2,783 937			31 15								2,814 952
N.S. Technical	F.T. P.T.		274	119	49 46 (includes 2 Architectures)								442 46
King's	F.T. P.T.	236 (plus 16 Divinity) 12											252 12
N.S. College of Art	F.T. P.T.												428 32
Ste. Annes's	F.T. P.T.												124
Pine Hill & Holy Heart	F.T. P.T.												42 50
N.S. Teachers'	F.T. P.T.												575
N.S. Agriculture	F.T. P.T.												143
	F.T. P.T.	12,371 3,013	274	119	887 302	492	184	105	36	397 5	730 110	89 5	16,996 3,515

TABLE II

ENTERING STUDENTS N.S. UNIVERSITIES BY STANDING ON ADMISSION - DEC. 1, 1972									
	Grade XI	Grade XII	Grade XIII	Undergrads. Higher Standing	Professional Schools	Grad. Studies M.A.	Ph.D.	B. Ed.	Total
Nova Scotia	337	3,352		569	304	281	37	208	4,807
New Brunswick	3	252	107	75	57	10		26	530
P.E.I.		135		32	18	3		7	195
Newfoundland	44	26		25	19			4	118
Quebec	76	38		22	8	5		5	154
Ontario		109	49	43	23	9		15	248
Other Canada	4	41	1	7	12	1		6	72
U.S.A.	1	129		42	13	5		7	197
Abroad	48	38		15	41	16		3	161
Totals	513	4,120	157	830	495	330	37	281	6763

TABLE III

OPERATING GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES AND INTEREST AND SINKING FUND CHARGES ON CAPITAL ASSISTANCE LOANS ESTIMATED TO MARCH 31, 1973 WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1971-72						
UNIVERSITIES	OPERATING GRANTS	1972-73 CARRYING CHARGES	TOTAL	OPERATING GRANTS	1971-72 CARRYING CHARGES	TOTAL
Acadia	$3,883,425	$1,185,000	$5,068,425	$3,552,900	$1,018,000	$4,570,900
Dalhousie	17,909,875	2,800,000	20,709,875	16,077,200	1,671,500	17,748,700
King's	401,050		401,050	382,200		382,200
Mt. St. Vincent	1,481,025	550,000	2,031,025	1,220,700	208,500	1,429,200
N.S. Agriculture	491,000		491,000	467,700		467,700
N.S. College of Art	921,375	25,200	946,575	751,550	25,200	776,750
N.S. Technical	2,266,000	127,000	2,393,000	2,015,100	113,500	2,128,600
Atlantic School of Theology	75,075		75,075	49,400		49,400
St. Francis Xavier	4,684,175	780,000	5,464,175	4,345,900	651,500	4,997,400
St. Mary's	3,983,425	650,000	4,633,425	3,279,900	437,000	3,716,900
Ste. Anne	211,575	2,800	214,375	143,000	2,800	145,800
Mt. Allison	125,000		125,000	125,000		125,000
	$36,433,000	$6,120,000	$42,653,000	$32,410,550	$4,128,000	$36,538,550

TABLE IV

EARNED DEGREES GRANTED 1971-72

	N.S.			N.B.			P.E.I.			NFLD.			QUE.			ONT.			Other Canada			U.S.			Abroad			TOTAL
	U.G.	M.	Ph.D.	U.G.	M.	Ph.D.	U.G.	M.	Ph.D.	U.G.	M.	Ph.D.	U.G.	M.	Ph.D.	U.G.	M.	Ph.D.	U.G.	M.	Ph.D.	U.G.	M.	Ph.D.	U.G.	M.	Ph.D.	
Acadia	440	20		21	3		15			3			39	1		15	1		1			17	2		6	2		586
Dalhousie	887	56	14	99	7	3	29	9		35	4		28	7	1	81	22	1	19	14	2	13	10	6	44	28	15	1434
Mt. Saint Vincent	190	1		11			3			22			6			5			3			10			6			257
King's	53			6			2			1			2			1						1						66
St. Mary's	420	10		23	1		2			7			1			26			3			19			8		1	520
St. Francis Xavier	541	17		55	2		5			31	2		22			17			4			22	1		7	3		729
N.S. Tech. College	109	12		14			6			52			8	1		6	4	1					1		9	1	6	230
Pine Hill	3			4			1			4			1			3												16
Holy Heart	1																											1
N.S. College of Art	61			4									6			14			5			11			2			103
																												3,960

TABLE V

TOTAL CAPITAL LOANS - 1963 - 1972	
Acadia	$11,246,253
Dalhousie	29,129,570
St. Francis Xavier	8,490,327
St. Mary's	6,190,577
Mt. Saint Vincent	5,225,434
N.S. College of Art	245,943
N.S. Technical College	1,165,000
College Sainte-Anne	27,000
TOTAL	$61,720,104

Copies of this report are available from the Communications and Information Centre, Province of Nova Scotia, Post Office Box 2206, Halifax, N.S., at a price of fifty cents a copy.

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Grants Commitee.